Origami

1. Read:

*ori meaning "folding", and kami meaning "paper" is the traditional Japanese folk art of paper folding, which started in the 17th century AD. The goal of this art is to transform a flat sheet of material into a finished sculpture through folding and sculpting techniques, and as such the use of cuts or glue are not considered to be origami.*

*The most well known origami model is probably the Japanese paper crane. In general, these designs begin with a square sheet of paper whose sides may be different colors or prints. Traditional Japanese origami, which has been practiced since the Edo era (1603–1867), has often been less strict about these conventions, sometimes cutting the paper or using nonsquare shapes to start with.*

*There is much speculation as to the origin of origami. While Japan seems to have had the most extensive tradition, there is evidence of independent paperfolding traditions in China, Germany, and Spain, among other places. However because paper decomposes rapidly, there is very little direct evidence of its age or origins, aside from references in published material.*

*Origami butterflies were used during the celebration of Shinto weddings to represent the bride and groom, so paperfolding already become a significant aspect of Japanese ceremony by 794 AD. Samurai warriors would exchange gifts adorned with noshi, a sort of good luck token made of folded strips of paper.*

2. Review the timeline with students

3. Students will complete an Animal print origami

4. Students will complete a Double-Sided origami

5. Have competition for who can make as many swans as they cranes ( International Peace Project) within 15 minutes. The winner will receive a “craft” belt loop.



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| Highlights in Origami History | |
| 100 AD | Paper-making originated in China by Ts'ai Lun, a servant of the Chinese emperor. The art of paperfolding began shortly after. |
| 600 AD | Paper-making spread to Japan where origami really took off. |
| 800-1100AD | Origami was introduced to the West (Spain) by the Moors who made geometric origami models. |
| 1797 | *Hiden Senbazuru Orikata* is the oldest origami book for amusement in the world is published. Translated it means "The Secret of One Thousand Cranes Origami". |
| 1845 | *Kan no mado* (Window on Midwinter)-The first published collection of origami models which included the frog base |
| 1900 | Origami spread to England and the United States |
| 1935 | Akira Yoshizawa developed his set of symbols used for origami instructions. |
| 1960 | *Sadako and One Thousand Cranes* was published by Eleanor Coerr and is linked with the origami crane and the international peace movement. |
| 2000 | International Peace Project-An international project which is engaging communities in collaborative activities to promote peace, non-violence and tolerance - A Million Paper Cranes for Peace by the Year 2000! |